

Thorax with four setigerous punctures on each side, the last ventral segment with one; scutellum more or less striate at base.

When compared with its nearest ally, No. 1469, it will be seen that it is narrower, the thorax is longer and narrower and much less contracted near the base, and the elytral striæ are not so deep. In *P. pella*x the grooves of the elytra are quite deep and rather broad.

Female.—Thorax of equal length and breadth, appearing elongate, its sides very slightly curved; elytra with more feebly impressed striæ; legs rather slender; last segment with two punctures near each side.

♂. Length $6\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{8}$ lines.

Ligar's Bush, Papakura.

Pterostichus obsoletus (No. 1469, var.).

This is very much like *P. hybrida*. The *shoulders* are not dentiform, there being only a slight thickening of the margins there; the transverse line which marks off the base of the elytra from the striæ in allied species is here quite obsolete; the *scutellum* is only indistinctly striate; the *elytra* are narrowed towards the base. The *thorax* is only about one sixth broader than long, and its sides are only moderately curved; its anterior angles are rounded, the posterior are rectangular. The elytral striæ are somewhat irregularly punctured, some of the punctures are much smaller than the others, so that the striæ themselves appear interrupted in some parts.

♂. Length $6\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{8}$ lines.

Hunua Range. Two males.

Pterostichus Sharpianus, sp. n.

Oblong, very slightly convex, shining, black; femora piccous; the antennæ, palpi, tibiæ, and tarsi pitchy red.

Head much narrowed behind, the frontal impressions broad and shallow; labrum usually quite transverse. *Eyes* large and moderately prominent. *Antennæ* rather slender, reaching the intermediate femora, their three basal joints glabrous, the fourth not longer than the third. *Mandibles* reddish, smooth. *Thorax* nearly one fourth broader than long; its sides regularly curved from the front angles to behind the middle, slightly but not sinuously narrowed behind, posterior angles rectangular, not at all projecting; the surface faintly striate transversely, the central furrow well-marked but sometimes indistinct near the apex; basal foveæ elongate but not sulci-

form and not sharply defined; near each hind angle there is a shallow impression, the middle of the base is scored with feeble longitudinal striæ, and the foveæ are more or less minutely punctured; sometimes, however, they are smooth. *Scutellum* estriate. *Elytra* ovate-oblong, shoulders not denticiform; they are narrowed but hardly sinuate behind; their striæ are deep, narrow, and impunctate; the interstices plane, rather broad, without punctiform impressions. *Legs* moderately slender, posterior femora simple.

Male.—*Front tarsi* with sponge-like soles and lateral setæ, the basal three joints dilated; first subtriangular, second and third cordiform. One setigerous puncture on each side of the last ventral segment; two setæ on each side of the thorax; the middle and hind tarsi more or less grooved above.

This is very different from *Haptoderus maorinus*, Bates, in many respects. *P. oscillator*, Sharp, has sulciform thoracic foveæ, and the third elytral interstices bear two or three large punctures.

♂. Length $4\frac{1}{4}$ – $4\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Ohaupo, Waikato, three examples; Hunua Range, five.

I have with pleasure named this species in honour of Dr. David Sharp. A typical specimen has been sent to the British Museum.

Group *Bembidiidæ*.

Anillus phyllobius, sp. n.

Subdepressed, slightly nitid, fulvescent; legs pale yellow; with numerous erect, slender, short setæ.

Head comparatively large, narrower than the thorax, distinctly biimpressed on the middle, slightly wrinkled there, with two elongate setæ on each side. *Mandibles* prominent. *Thorax* nearly as long as it is broad, cordiform, widest before the middle, gradually narrowed towards the base, posterior angles quite obtuse; sides finely margined, with a long seta before the middle and another in front of the hind angle; base medially incurved; transversely depressed, without well-marked fossæ; there is an abbreviated central stria. *Scutellum* wanting. *Elytra* oblong, shoulders rounded, apices individually obliquely rounded, with a short broad sutural gap; their sides scarcely curvate, the lateral margins more explanate near the shoulders than they are elsewhere; disk flat, apparently covered with excessively minute brassy scales; there are four or five series of very shallow indistinct punctures on each; these become irregular behind; there are no

visible striæ ; along the sides a few long slender setæ occur ; the broad *pygidium* is uncovered.

Antennæ stout, they reach backwards to the shoulders, pubescent ; second joint almost as long and stout as the first, not quite glabrous, 3 to 10 moniliform, third not longer than fourth, only about half the bulk of the second, eleventh largest. *Maxillary palpi* stout, not elongate, the penultimate joint somewhat dilated on the inner side, so as to be sub-securiform, the terminal short and indistinct. *Legs* elongate, with fine setæ ; *anterior tibiæ* stout, much bent, and somewhat thickened near the extremity ; *tarsi* with small joints, none expanded, claws slender. No *eyes* can be detected.

This is congeneric with No. 1644 ; it is slightly larger, the thorax is much less contracted behind, and the humeral margins are more distinct and explanate. Dr. Sharp's *Cillenum subcæcum* has a transverse thorax. It bears more resemblance to the European *Anillus cæcus* than to the New Zealand *Cillena*.

Length $\frac{7}{8}$, breadth quite $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Riccarton Bush, Christchurch. One found by Mr. H. Suter amongst leaves on the ground, May 1893.

Group Pselaphidæ.

TYROGETUS, gen. nov.

Body elongate, narrowed anteriorly, slightly convex. *Head* oval. *Antennal tubercles* prominent, almost connate, they extend forwards as far, or nearly as far, as the muzzle. *Maxillary palpi* elongate, nearly as long as the antennæ, first joint small, second curvate, very slender and stalk-like for more than half its length, its apical portion clavate and oviform ; third nearly as long as the preceding one, its clavate portion nearly half the whole length, the basal part forms a straight slender stem ; fourth about as long as the third, its apical half more gradually and less clavate, this portion appears to be cleft longitudinally, as in *Pselaphus*, the basal part is stalk-like. *Antennæ* 11-articulate. *Tarsi* rather short, basal joint small, second and third about equal ; with two small claws, these, however, are so closely applied to each other as to appear like one. *Eyes* small, coarsely faceted, situated at the middle of each side of the head.

This is distinct from *Tyrus*. The hind body is more like that of *Pselaphus*. *Tychus* has but one claw. The Australian genera *Tyraphus*, *Gerallus*, and *Durbos* appear, according to their descriptions, to be very different in some important points.

Tyrogetus optandus, sp. n.

Red, tarsi and palpi yellow; sparingly clothed with short, depressed, yellow setæ.

Head oval, not distinctly punctate, with a small fovea near each eye. *Thorax* longer than broad, moderately convex, more narrowed in front than it is behind, its sides slightly rounded, its middle part but little broader than the head; its surface is without distinct sculpture of any kind. *Elytra* hardly longer than broad, gradually yet considerably narrowed towards the base, which does not exceed the thorax in width; each elytron has a rather broad sutural stria and a less distinct discoidal one; the apex is densely fringed with yellow hairs. *Hind body* longer than the wing-cases, quite as broad, its three basal segments marginate; the first is horizontal and about as long as the other deflexed segments. *Legs* elongate, slender, clothed like the body; femora not clavate; tibiæ straight and simple.

Antennæ elongate, sparsely pubescent, first joint nearly twice the length of the second, rather stouter, both cylindric; joints 3 to 7 differ but little, each is longer than broad; eighth and ninth nearly quadrate, tenth nearly as long as it is broad, distinctly broader than the preceding ones, eleventh large, rather broader than the tenth, oblong-oval.

The channel between the antennal tubercles is very narrow and scarcely reaches the middle of the head.

Length $\frac{3}{4}$, breadth $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Mount Pirongia. One individual only, a female, I think.

I very much regret that I have but one mounted specimen; the structure of the underside therefore cannot be studied at present.

Euglyptus costifer, sp. n.

Subopaque, chestnut-red; tarsi and palpi yellow; clothed with small, depressed, yellow, scale-like setæ, and also with some slender hairs.

Head punctate, not as large as the thorax; vertex convex, the depression behind the antennal tubercles smooth and shining. *Thorax* rather longer than broad, more narrowed in front than it is behind, widest and obtusely prominent before the middle; its surface distinctly punctate, in front nearly smooth; along the middle there is a broad groove; on each side, but not reaching the apex, there is an elongate foveiform impression; the transverse impression near the base is indistinct. *Elytra* longer than broad, a little narrowed

towards the base, which, however, exceeds the thorax in breadth, they are not punctate apparently; on each elytron there are two broad grooves, one near the suture, the other along the middle of the disk; the interstices are costiform, the outer costa at the shoulder is a good deal thickened, and the basal margin appears thick and asperate. *Hind body* rather shorter than the elytra, much narrowed posteriorly, but little deflexed, the basal four segments of nearly equal length, first and second transversely impressed at the base, the depression on the latter not so wide as the other. *Tibiae* evidently expanded towards the extremity.

Underside castaneo-rufous, sparsely pubescent. *Head* with a few slender outstanding setæ. *Front coxæ* elongate, exerted, and contiguous, placed close to the hind margin of the prosternum; the sinuous carina near each side is distinct. *Mesosternum* in the middle with a rather broad lamina; this has sharp borders, and it is acutely prominent behind. Intermediate coxæ only slightly separated, the *trochanters* short. *Metasternum* convex. *Hind coxæ* but little separated. *Abdomen* slightly transversely convex, with six nearly equal segments; two to five decrease a little in length, the first is covered with yellow pubescence.

Antennæ as long as the head and thorax, red, paler towards the extremity, tenth joint infusate at apex; second joint smaller than first, with slightly curved sides; third a little longer than broad, narrowed towards its base; fourth to eighth bead-like and differing but little; ninth quite twice the size of the preceding one, narrowed towards the apex, its frontal articulation very narrow, so that it is distinctly marked off from the following one; tenth strongly transverse, its apex closely applied to the eleventh joint, which is narrower, conical, and acuminate.

This, though much like *E. elegans*, differs in many ways. The head is not broader in line with the eyes than it is behind; in *E. elegans* it is so much wider near the eyes that the sides behind are obliquely narrowed. The *eyes* are very small. The elytral costæ, though present in *E. elegans*, are less distinct. The legs of *E. costifer* are shorter and less slender. The tenth antennal joint is distinctly shorter. The supplementary apical segment is wanting.

Length $\frac{5}{8}$, breadth $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Mount Pirongia. I found two of uncertain sex, one damaged.

Obs. I found what may be considered a varietal form at Ligar's Bush, Papakura. The head is as broad as the thorax

and strongly rounded behind; the eyes, though small, are more prominent. There are six abdominal segments. This, as regards the head and eyes, is intermediate between *E. costifer* and the typical species; but in other respects it more nearly resembles the former. I leave it without a name just now, as we do not know the sexual characters in this genus.

TYCHOTYRUS, gen. nov.

Body moderately convex, subovate, rather elongate, pilose. *Head*, including the eyes, nearly as broad as the widest part of the thorax, much narrowed, but parallel-sided, in front. *Eyes* large, convex, with coarse facets, placed near the middle. *Maxillary palpi* quite the length of the head; first joint not extending beyond the side of the mandible; second elongate, its basal half very slender and stalk-like, the other much incrassate and oviform; third short and thick, almost obconical, with a short, slender, basal stem; fourth as long as the second, oblong-oval, but with a slender basal stalk, its extremity provided with an elongate seta.

Metasternum of moderate length. *Front coxæ* contiguous, elongate, exserted. *Middle coxæ* with large circular cavities, separated by the well-developed mesosternal process, their trochanters elongate. *Hind coxæ* moderately widely separated, prominent, their trochanters rather long and thick. *Legs* long and slender. *Tarsi* with subequal terminal joints, the first very short, with two equal claws. *Antennæ* 11-articulate, moderately approximate at the base. *Antennal tubercles* variable, usually large and prominent, with a well-marked intervening channel. *Abdomen* composed of six nearly equal segments.

Dr. Sharp, in his description of *Tyrus mutandus* (Trans. Ent. Soc. 1874, p. 488), remarked that "though its characters agree in the main with those of *Tyrus mucronatus*, in its appearance and form it comes much nearer the genus *Tychus*; and though it cannot be associated with that genus on account of the double claws, it will probably be ultimately referred to a distinct genus." The position of this genus is therefore clearly indicated.

Tychotyrus sternalis, sp. n.

Convex, subovate, rather elongate; shining, red, head, thorax, and hind body sanguineous, tarsi and palpi yellowish; pubescence flavescent.

Head almost as broad as the middle of the thorax, rounded behind; vertex convex, near each eye there is a distinct fovea

which seems to be limited in front by a small obtuse elevation; antennal tubercles well-developed, with an obvious channel between them; the sides, behind the eyes, are coarsely ciliate. *Thorax* rather longer than broad, constricted and depressed in front, widest and most convex near the middle, just before the base there is a curved transverse impression; its clothing is rather scanty on the disk but forms a sort of fringe along the sides. *Elytra* as long as broad, a good deal narrowed towards the base, apex truncate; the sutural striæ are well marked and become deeper near the base, inside each shoulder there is a deep elongate impression; they bear fine decumbent hairs and long, erect, slender setæ. *Hind body* as long as the wing-cases, gradually narrowed backwards, its three basal segments of about equal length, with distinct margins, the other two deflexed, its pubescence elongate. *Legs* elongate; *femora* slender near the base, somewhat clavate near the middle: *front tibiæ* nearly straight, with dense fulvous pubescence on the inside towards the extremity; the intermediate slightly arcuate below the middle, densely pubescent near the apex, and finely ciliate externally; the posterior also fringed, straight as far as the middle, and, on the inner face, below the middle, armed with a conspicuous spiniform process, they are a little thickened and curved there.

Antennæ long and stout; basal joint cylindric, thicker, and, on the outside, nearly twice the length of the next one; joints 3 to 6 evidently longer than broad, the fourth slightly shorter than the contiguous ones; seventh quadrate; eighth transverse, of the same width as the preceding one; ninth a little longer than broad; tenth quadrate, but, like the ninth, slightly narrowed towards the base, both these joints thicker than the eighth; eleventh large, oblong-oval, obtuse, with a fovea underneath; the last three joints are more or less distinctly asperate.

Underside chestnut-red, with depressed yellow pubescence. *Head* with a basal depression. *Metasternum* depressed along the middle, the sides of the cavity gradually, but considerably, raised anteriorly, and, just behind the middle coxæ, ending in a thick spiniform protuberant process. *Abdomen* much narrowed posteriorly, rather flat along the middle, with deep sutures, the fifth segment smooth and transversely impressed in the middle, sixth conical, deeply depressed in the centre and carinate behind.

♂. Length 1, breadth $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

Female.—Antennæ rather shorter, joints 3 to 10 slightly reduced as compared with those of the other sex, the eighth

joint, however, is not quite as short. Sternum and tibiæ unarmed.

Hunua Range, three different localities; four males and two females.

Tychotyrus curvipes, var.

Colour uniform pale red, tarsi and palpi yellow. The apices of the *elytra* are a little obliquely truncate towards the suture. The *posterior tibiæ* are distinctly and regularly curved from the base to the apex.

♂. Length 1, breadth $\frac{2}{3}$ line.

Hunua Range, Maketu. One specimen.

The genus will include the following species. The male characters are indicated below as an aid to the identification of the species:—

T. armatus. Metasternum with a spine in front of each hind coxa; posterior tibia slightly flexuous, with a spiniform process near the inner extremity.

T. spinipes. Femora infusate, in both sexes. Metasternum with a spiniform process behind each of the middle coxæ; posterior tibia straight, with a spine on the inside about one third of the length from the apex. Antennæ more widely separated; their tubercles flatter; the forehead broader.

T. mutandus. Male not known with certainty as yet.

Startes foveata, sp. n.

Body a little shining, dark red; sparsely clothed with short yellowish hairs, those along the sides of the *elytra* much finer and more numerous; tarsi and palpi yellowish red.

Head longer than broad, not as wide as the thorax, rounded behind the eyes; vertex convex, interocular foveæ large, becoming confluent in front, so as to form a continuous depression there. *Thorax* widest just before the middle, more gradually narrowed behind than in front; the surface indistinctly punctured, there is a large central fovea near the base, and another at each side near the hind angle. *Elytra* broader than long, somewhat narrowed towards the base, shoulders not at all prominent; their surface with ill-defined sculpture, sutural striæ well marked; along the middle of each elytron there is another broad stria which, however, becomes obsolete near the extremity, the interval is almost carinate. *Hind body* much deflexed, its large basal segment only being horizontal. *Legs* of moderate length, simple.

Underside chestnut-red, pubescent. *Head* longitudinally ridged in the middle. *Mesosternum* plane in the middle, this part with fine carinate borders. *Metasternum* flat or impressed in the middle; just in front of each hind coxa there seems to be a small tubercle, there is another behind, both are rather indistinct.

Antennæ about as long as the head and thorax; second joint quite as large as the exposed part of the first; fourth just longer than broad, slightly shorter than the third or fifth; sixth and seventh hardly longer than broad; eighth a little shorter than the preceding one; joints 3 to 8 are of nearly equal thickness throughout; ninth distinctly broader than eighth, but only a little more than half the bulk of the tenth; eleventh largest, conical, somewhat acuminate.

Maxillary palpi stout, two thirds the length of antennæ, first joint short, second gradually thickened, third short and thick, fourth almost as long as second, broadest near the base, gradually narrowed, with a short apical seta. *Front coxæ* cylindrical, contiguous; the middle pair almost contiguous; the posterior not very widely separated. The *abdomen* apparently consists of six segments, but the suture between the fifth and sixth is very fine; the basal segment is nearly the length of the other five, it is densely fringed at the base; the hind thighs conceal the pubescence, but when these are displaced an indistinct suture can be seen between what I term the basal segment and the metasternum.

The male has a broader head and more prominent eyes than the female, so far as I can judge at present.

Length $\frac{3}{4}$, breadth quite $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Hunua Range. Five examples.

Bryaxis sternalis, sp. n.

Sanguineous, legs and antennæ paler red, tarsi and palpi yellowish; shining, with very few short, fine, pale hairs.

Head broad, nearly flat between the antennæ, broadly impressed near the front, with two small interocular foveæ. *Thorax* widest just before the middle, where it is rounded; near the base there is a transverse depression which does not reach the middle. *Elytra* rather longer than broad, narrowed towards the base; their sutural striæ well-marked, the intra-humeral impressions more or less distinct. *Hind body* short, much deflexed, more evidently pubescent than the elytra. *Legs* moderately stout; front and middle tibiæ somewhat dilated along the inside, the former with distinct yellow cilia on the inner face.

Male.—*Antennæ* elongate, second joint obviously longer than the exposed part of the first; third a little longer than the following one; fifth rather longer than fourth; seventh slightly longer than eighth, which about equals the ninth; tenth transverse, yet not much broader than the preceding one; eleventh large, acuminate.

Underside chestnut-red, its pubescence short. *Head* obtusely elevated along the centre, depressed near each side. *Mesosternum* with a small tubercle in front of each middle coxa. *Metasternum* broadly depressed, more deeply behind, the sides of the depression appear elevated behind. *Abdomen*, along the middle, appears as if it were broadly depressed throughout when viewed sideways; when examined from behind the apical depression of the basal segment is seen to be limited in front by an angulate elevation, this elevation, at its outer angles, seems to be tubercular; fifth segment deeply depressed in the middle, each side of this cavity has an obtuse tubercle; there is a short, broad, apical segment.

Female.—*Mesosternum* with two tubercular elevations. *Metasternum* and abdomen simple, the basal segment of the latter large, 2 to 4 very short in the middle; fifth longer than the intermediate ones, its apex is limited by a very fine incurved suture, so that there seems to be a sixth segment. *Antennæ* shorter than those of the other sex, eleventh joint large, less acuminate, joints 3 to 5 rather longer than those next to them.

At first sight I supposed this to be *B. grata*, Sharp. It is a small insect, but, notwithstanding, it can be easily identified if the underside be carefully examined. The mesosternal elevations are more distinct in the female than they are in the male, a circumstance that will materially aid in the recognition of that sex.

Length $\frac{5}{8}$, breadth nearly $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Ligar's Bush, Papakura; eight examples. Mount Pirongia, Waikato; two males.

Variety, Hunua Range, Drury. Interocular foveæ absent.

Bryaxis allocera, sp. n.

Red, head and thorax darker, tarsi and palpi fulvous; body nearly glabrous, shining, not at all short.

Head broad, nearly as large as the thorax, rounded behind, vertical in front, not prolonged; it bears two rather small and shallow foveæ between the eyes, the frontal impression is broad and very shallow. *Thorax* widest before the middle, with two indistinct basal foveæ. *Elytra* large, convex;

sutural striæ rather fine, there are no distinct impressions near the shoulders. *Hind body* short above, much deflexed, the basal segment longer in the middle than at the sides, scantily pubescent. *Legs* rather long and slender, tibiæ straight.

Male.—*Antennæ* 10-articulate; first joint longer and stouter than the second; third nearly as long as the preceding one, narrowed towards its base; fourth short and bead-like; fifth subquadrate; sixth strongly transverse, nearly twice the breadth of the fifth, its point of articulation near the outside; seventh shorter than sixth, nearly as broad, articulated near the middle; eighth still shorter, nearly as broad as the seventh, articulated at the middle, rather closely applied to the following one; ninth very large, its apex oblique, so that the outer side is a good deal longer than the inner; tenth conical, not acuminate, narrower than the ninth, so that the inner side is not in line with that of the preceding.

Underside. Metasternum broadly impressed. *Front trochanters* (or coxæ) with slender spines. Basal segment of the *abdomen* broadly impressed, with an elevation near each hind coxa; last segment impressed.

A moderately elongate species, the elytra and hind body, conjointly, form an oval figure. Its nearest allies are *B. sylvicola* and *B. fraudulenta*, but the last six antennal joints differ in form.

♂. Length $\frac{3}{4}$, breadth nearly $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Mount Pirongia. One male, found in December 1892.

Bryaxis setifer, sp. n.

Shining, red, legs and antennæ paler, tarsi fulvous, terminal joint of maxillary palpi fuscous; body nearly nude, having only a few, very long, erect, slender setæ.

Head large, rather broader than the thorax; uneven above, the forehead rather deeply and broadly impressed, the two large foveæ on the vertex placed near the eyes, when looked at sideways they appear to unite with the frontal depression. *Eyes* convex. *Thorax* small, with a fovea-like compression at each side near the base. *Elytra* large, suboblong, curvedly narrowed near the base, with fine sutural striæ. *Hind body* short and deflexed. *Legs* slender; tibiæ nearly straight, a little expanded towards the extremity.

Male.—*Antennæ* ten-jointed; second joint nearly the length of the first; third short, hardly longer than broad; fourth bead-like, of nearly the same size as the preceding one; fifth broader than long, a little larger than fourth, moniliform; sixth broader than fifth, but not as broad as the seventh;

eighth of the same breadth as the seventh and ninth, longer than the former, shorter than the latter, yet not quite quadrate; ninth large, slightly longer than it is broad, a little longer at one side than at the other, scooped out near one side underneath; tenth conical, about as large as the ninth; the last four or five joints thickly pubescent and slightly asperate.

Underside indistinctly punctate, pubescent, castaneo-rufous. *Front trochanters* spined. *Metasternum* slightly flattened, but not depressed, in the middle. Basal segment of *abdomen* with two small median tubercles; second nearly twice the length of the third or fourth in the middle; fifth broadly impressed.

This, without doubt, is very much like No. 1476, but the ninth antennal joint of *B. glabrata* is larger, the eighth is shorter, being strongly transverse, joints 3 to 5 also differ a little, and the antennal tubercles are rather more prominent.

♂. Length $\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Mount Pirongia. Two males only, Dec. 1892.

Bryaxis diversa, sp. n.

Nitid, dark red, legs and elytra chestnut-red, tarsi and palpi fulvous; sparsely clothed with minute, indistinct, pale hairs, those on the hind body are, however, more easily seen.

Head short and broad, rounded behind, with two well-marked interocular foveæ, the forehead depressed and obsolete foveate; antennal tubercles rather flat and widely separated. *Eyes* well developed. *Thorax* rather longer than broad, widest just before the middle, its sides well rounded there, narrowed behind; its surface free from sculpture. *Elytra* suboblong, large, moderately convex, with fine sutural striæ. *Hind body* short, convex, much deflexed, so that the large basal segment only is at all horizontal. *Legs* moderate; front tibiæ a little swollen inside near the middle, and distinctly pubescent towards the extremity, the posterior somewhat arched and thickened towards the apex, and evidently pilose there; *tarsi* with the basal joint small, the second quite the length of the third, the basal joints of the posterior with slender elongate setæ underneath.

Male.—*Antennæ* 10-articulate, moderately slender; first joint cylindric, rather longer and stouter than the second; third rather longer than broad; fourth short and bead-like; fifth only a little longer than broad, distinctly larger than the contiguous ones; sixth subquadrate; seventh transverse; eighth shorter, but not narrower, than the preceding one; ninth large, oblong, its base and apex nearly quite truncate,

it is slightly narrowed towards the base ; tenth conical, about as large as the ninth, its apex rounded.

Underside distinctly clothed with yellow pubescence, finely sculptured. *Anterior trochanters* with slender basal spines. *Metasternum* convex, broadly impressed along the centre. Basal segment of *abdomen* with a smooth shallow impression behind, at each side of this, close to the apex, there is a distinct tubercle ; 2 to 4 very short ; fifth transversely impressed.

Female.—*Antennæ* with the seventh and eighth joints transverse, ninth nearly twice the breadth of the eighth, tenth much larger, yet quite transverse, eleventh conical. *Metasternum* rather convex. Basal segment of the *abdomen* large and plane, this and the metasternum with fine sculpture which appears granular or punctiform according to the light.

Allied to *B. munda* (page 129), the antennæ more slender, their two terminal joints decidedly smaller ; head broader ; hind body shorter and more deflexed. In *B. munda* the abdominal tubercles are situated on the middle of the first segment, and I find, in a reversed specimen, that the front trochanters have fine spines, these were overlooked when the description was drawn up.

Length $\frac{5}{8}$, breadth $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Hunua Range, Drury. Four males and seven females.

Sagola lineata, sp. n.

Elongate, subparallel, shining ; head and thorax red, antennæ paler, the elytra, legs, and palpi fulvous.

Head gradually narrowed behind the eyes ; antennal tubercles only a little elevated, transverse ; there is a rather narrow, slight elevation extending from the base forwards, this, along its frontal half, is divided by a slender linear groove ; the two well-marked basal foveæ appear, when looked at sideways, to be prolonged forwards ; its pubescence is slender and disposed transversely. *Eyes* moderate, placed near the middle of the sides. *Antennæ* elongate, second joint nearly as stout as the first, one half its length ; third narrow, slightly longer than broad ; seventh and eighth narrower at the apex than they are at the base ; ninth and tenth transverse ; eleventh subquadrate, but the minute apical false joint alters the form somewhat. *Thorax* cordate, with a large central depression behind the middle, there are two small foveæ near the base, and another, also small, near each hind angle ; it is clothed like the head, but on each side there are two very long hairs. *Elytra* oblong, the shoulders only

slightly narrowed; the sutural and intrahumeral striæ are well marked, the surface is indistinctly punctate; pubescence slender and elongate, but there are also some longer and coarser hairs on the sides. *Hind body* longer than the elytra, thickly pubescent; the basal segment with a transverse space covered with minute brassy setæ or scales; third segment rather longer than the others. *Legs* simple.

Underside. Head simple; third ventral segment large; no distinct sexual characters.

A careful examination of the head will at once lead to its recognition.

♀. Length $1\frac{1}{2}$, breadth quite $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Mount Pirongia. One example, Dec. 1892.

Sagola pertinax, sp. n.

Rufescent, pubescence slender and elongate on the elytra, coarser on the hind body, which, besides, bears many long, erect hairs.

Head almost as broad as the widest portion of the thorax, its hind angles obtuse; the frontal channel is broad, and extends nearly as far as the back part of the eyes, there two foveæ behind. *Thorax* in shape and sculpture similar to that of *S. major*. *Elytra* oblong, slightly and gradually narrowed towards the base, hind angles rounded; the sutural striæ and intrahumeral impressions well marked, these latter divided into two parts. *Hind body* longer than the elytra, its basal segment with numerous minute brassy scales.

Underside. Head, the space behind the mentum is broad and smooth, it is raised backwards, and its middle portion, though truncate behind, projects backwards; it is scantily ciliate; the side, behind the eye, is swollen, and has a large rounded depression. *Metasternum* convex. The pubescence on the fifth and sixth segments of the *abdomen* is much more conspicuous than it is elsewhere. The *legs* exhibit no sexual characters.

Like *S. major*, smaller, the legs and antennæ more slender, the tibiæ very slightly curved, the underside of the head quite different. The beautiful, strongly curved, golden cilia seen on the lower part of the head in *S. laminata* is here absent.

Length nearly $1\frac{1}{8}$, breadth quite $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Ohaupo, Waikato, near Mr. Kusab's saw-mill. Three examples. A fourth, evidently a female, has the head more rounded behind, and the basal dorsal segment bears only the ordinary pubescence, but I doubt whether it can be referred to this species.

Obs. S. ruficeps, No. 1882, is most likely only a varietal form of *S. major*, Sharp. I named it some years ago, before I had seen that species. Much depends upon the interpretation of Dr. Sharp's expression, "a transverse band of glandular pubescence." If this mean the same thing that I term "minute brassy scales or depressed setæ," the two species must be united. In my specimens of *S. major* the underside of the head, near the hind angle, has a smooth depression with raised hind margins. I cannot state whether Dr. Sharp's specimen presents the same appearance. It seems certain that the form and sculpture of the lower surface of the head in this genus must be more carefully studied before the numerous species can be satisfactorily separated.

Sagola citima, sp. n.

Narrow, elongate, nearly horizontal throughout; head and thorax red, the rest of the body and the legs chestnut-red; pubescence fulvous, more erect than is usual.

Head rounded and a good deal narrowed behind the eyes; the median channel deep, moderately broad, extending nearly to the hind margin, where it becomes narrower, close to this, near the base, there are two small foveæ; antennal tubercles elevated but somewhat flattened above. *Eyes* placed before the middle. *Thorax* widest before the middle, a good deal rounded in front, the sides behind appear abruptly contracted and nearly straight, in its widest part it is not broader than the head in line with the eyes; disk smooth and convex, the central impression near the base only moderately large, the two foveæ near the base are small; the fovea near the hind angle forms a large depression, it is prolonged forwards, so that the side at the middle is marked off from the disk.

Elytra oblong, obliquely narrowed towards the base, the sutural striæ and intrahumeral impressions well marked and entire, at the base near each stria there is a distinct puncture. *Hind body* much longer than the wing-cases, third segment slightly larger than the second, the first, near its base, densely covered with very minute pale setæ, the pubescence shorter and finer than that on the elytra; the supplementary basal segment is exposed, its lateral margins are distinct. *Antennæ* with the basal joint stout, cylindric; second globular, hardly longer than broad; third small; fourth slightly longer than broad; 5 to 8 become rather shorter and broader; ninth and tenth transverse; eleventh, including the false terminal articulation, conical.

No. 1878 is most like this species; the sides of the thorax,
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however, are not marked off from the disk by a linear impression. No. 1883 has a broader, less posteriorly narrowed head. There are no distinguishing characters underneath.

Length $1\frac{1}{4}$, breadth nearly $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Wellington. Mr. G. V. Hudson sent me a mounted specimen numbered 224.

Group *Scydmænidæ*.

Scydmænus cilipes, sp. n.

Elongate, not very narrow, convex, shining, rufous, tarsi yellow, palpi fulvous; pubescence conspicuous.

Head of moderate breadth, rather flat and bald in front; with rather coarse, outstanding, but not very elongate, obscure yellowish hairs behind. *Thorax* scarcely longer than broad, slightly, regularly, and curvedly narrowed anteriorly, the base not much broader than the shoulders; there are two distinct median basal foveæ, and a smaller one near each hind angle, where the sides are compressed or flattened; the hairs on the sides are like those on the head, on the disk they are finer and more scanty. *Elytra* elongate-oval, with two broad basal depressions, the shoulders a little elevated; their pubescence elongate, slender, upright, and quite yellow. *Femora* moderately clavate beyond the middle; *tibiæ* slightly flexuous, the anterior with conspicuous yellow setæ along the inside, their basal portion bare, the intermediate bear coarser setæ near the inner extremity.

Antennæ elongate, stout, pubescence elongate; second joint distinctly longer than the first, nearly twice the length of the third; fourth subquadrate, rather shorter than the third or fifth; sixth and seventh about equal; eighth subovate, rather longer than broad; ninth and tenth about as long as broad; eleventh longer than either of the preceding two; the four terminal joints are enlarged, but not suddenly. *Maxillary palpi* moderately long; second joint slender and curved, third gradually dilated, fourth small, not half the width of the penultimate. *Eyes* prominent. *Pygidium* covered. *Tarsi* slender, the anterior hardly at all expanded.

This and the following species have been carefully compared with every one of the New-Zealand exponents of the group. The bright yellow, conspicuous fringe on the front tibiæ will be an aid to its identification.

Length $\frac{7}{8}$, breadth $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Ligar's Bush, Papakura. One, no doubt a male.

Scydmaenus cediis, sp. n.

Shining, red, tarsi and palpi fulvescent, pubescent.

Head rather large, about the width of the thorax, its clothing yellow, indistinct in front, elongate, moderately coarse, and directed backwards. *Thorax* longer than broad, relatively narrow, widest before the middle, much narrowed between the middle and the base; with two basal foveæ near the middle, and one near each hind angle; pubescence yellow, long and slender, but coarser and darker near the sides. *Elytra* quite oval, large, considerably broader at the middle than the thorax, but at their base not wider than it is at the base; with two broad basal depressions, the shoulders raised, the disk very slightly, not distinctly, impressed before the middle; their clothing pale yellow, slender, elongate, and upright. *Tibiæ* nearly straight, with moderate pubescence.

Palpi rather slender, the penultimate joint of the maxillary not much dilated, fourth short, not aciculate. *Eyes* moderate.

Antennæ stout, second joint rather longer than the visible part of the first, about a fourth longer than the third, but rather thicker; 3 to 5 nearly equal, longer than broad, fourth not abbreviated; sixth and seventh nearly equal, not elongate; 8 to 10 transverse, loosely articulated, broader than the preceding one; eleventh broadly ovate, not very large.

Nos. 1901, 1905, and 2348 are most like this species. The first is considerably smaller; in the second the eyes are very small and indistinct; in the third the third and fourth joints of the antennæ are a good deal longer, and the first is evidently longer.

Length 1, breadth quite $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Hunua Range, Maketu. One example.

Scydmaenus allocerus, sp. n.

Elongate, not narrow, moderately convex, shining, red, tarsi yellow, pubescence yellowish.

Head nearly as broad as the thorax, its hairs moderately coarse and extending backwards, they are indistinct in front. *Thorax* longer than broad, widest near the front, much contracted near the base; with two basal foveæ near the middle, and a large impression at each side near the hind angle. *Elytra* oval, broad, widest before the middle; with two large basal impressions, the shoulders raised, broadly impressed before the middle; clothed with pale yellow, slender, outstanding hairs. *Tibiæ* nearly straight, finely pubescent.

Antennæ rather short, gradually incrassate; first joint but

little more than half the length of the second and of a darker colour; third evidently longer than broad, thinner than the fourth or fifth, these are nearly equal to one another and are but little, if at all, longer than broad; sixth and seventh rather shorter and broader than the preceding one; joints 8 to 10 obviously transverse; eleventh short, as broad as the tenth at the base, but very much narrowed (not acuminate) towards the extremity.

Maxillary palpi moderately slender, the third joint but little dilated, fourth small. *Eyes* moderately prominent.

The antennal structure is the best guide to the recognition of this species; the terminal joint should be looked at first of all.

Length quite $\frac{3}{4}$, breadth nearly $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Hunua Range, Maketu. A single specimen.

Scydmaenus brachycerus, sp. n.

Elongate-ovate, slightly convex, red, palpi and tarsi yellowish, the clothing yellowish.

Head rather small, rounded, its coarse pubescence directed backwards. *Thorax* longer than broad, but little wider near the middle than it is elsewhere, a good deal narrowed in front, finely and indistinctly carinate along the middle; the centrobasal foveæ separated by a cariniform interval, there is a small fovea near each posterior angle; its clothing is similar to that of the head, but differently disposed. *Elytra* oval, widest near the middle, with two broad basal impressions; the sutural region flattened in front of the middle; they are clothed with slender, erect, yellow hairs. *Femora* clavate towards the extremity, the anterior distinctly thicker than the others; *tibiæ* nearly straight, finely pubescent.

Antennæ short, very gradually thickened; second joint quite double the length of the exposed part of the first; third longer than broad, smaller than second; 4 to 6 nearly equal, bead-like; seventh and eighth a little broader than the preceding one, not longer than broad; ninth and tenth transverse, broader than the eighth; eleventh conical, not quite as long as the ninth and tenth taken together.

Maxillary palpi with the second joint slender, third of nearly equal thickness throughout, its apex truncate, fourth invisible. *Eyes* moderately prominent.

The front thighs, the narrow penultimate joint of the palpi, and the short antennæ are the best distinguishing characters.

Length nearly $\frac{3}{4}$, breadth $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Hunua Range. Unique.

Scydmaenus xanthopus, sp. n.

Convex, elongate, shining, red, antennæ rather pale, legs sordid yellow.

Head of moderate breadth, with moderately coarse outstanding pubescence. *Thorax* much longer than broad, widest near the middle; with two rather small, distinctly separated, median foveæ near the base, there are no distinct foveæ near the basal angles, but there is a large impression at each side; its clothing resembles that of the head. *Elytra* ovate, widest before the middle, not very broad; apices subtruncate or broadly rounded, so that the broad pygidium is uncovered; there are two basal depressions, the shoulders appear elevated, the sutural region is unimpressed. *Legs* elongate, but not slender; *femora* clavate near the apex, the front pair thickest; *tibiae* nearly straight, finely pilose.

Antennæ elongate, the last four joints dilated; second joint rather longer than the first; 3 to 6 nearly alike, seventh rather broader than the sixth; 8 to 10 transverse; eleventh nearly as long as the preceding two conjointly, obtuse at the extremity.

Second joint of the *maxillary palpi* curved and slender; third nearly oviform, not at all broad; fourth short, nearly as thick at its base as the apex of the penultimate. *Eyes* very small, not at all prominent.

This rather slender species may be known by the yellow legs, the exposed pygidium, and the structure of the palpi. I would place it in *Eumicrus*, along with Dr. Sharp's *S. Edwardsi*, if it were not for the fact that some New-Zealand species are just intermediate in structure between the two genera, so that *Eumicrus* will probably be abandoned as a genus.

Length $\frac{2}{3}$, breadth nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Hunua Range. One individual only.

Scydmaenus heterarthus, sp. n.

Elongate, moderately convex, nitid, chestnut-red, the pubescence and the tarsi yellow, legs and antennæ fulvescent.

Head rather small, flattened anteriorly, with long hairs directed backwards. *Thorax* longer than broad, widest before the middle, a good deal narrowed towards the base, which appears depressed, but the usual foveæ seem to be absent, there is, however, an elongate impression at each side; the pubescence near the sides is rather coarse and conspicuous. *Elytra* oviform, not much rounded laterally, widest near the middle, covering the pygidium; they are clothed with slender,

subdepressed, not elongate, yellowish hairs; basal depressions normal, shoulders raised, sutural region slightly impressed. *Legs* rather slender; *anterior femora* nearly twice as thick as the posterior; *tibiæ* nearly straight, finely pubescent.

Antennæ moderately elongate, the four terminal joints dilated; second joint longer than the first; 3 to 7 small, each slightly shorter than the one preceding it, third not perceptibly longer than broad; eighth distinctly broader than the seventh, but evidently narrower than the following one; ninth and tenth large, broader than long, not at all laxly articulated; eleventh rather small, slightly longer than broad, not as broad as the tenth.

Maxillary palpi small; third joint not much dilated, fourth small but rather thick. *Eyes* small, not prominent.

The narrow terminal joint of the antennæ and the slender build will lead to the identification of this species.

Length $\frac{1}{2}$, breadth quite $\frac{1}{3}$ line.

Ligar's Bush, Papakura.

Scydmaenus relatus, sp. n.

Shining, red, tarsi yellow.

Head with conspicuous, rather coarse, fulvous hairs extending backwards. *Thorax* longer than broad, widest before the middle, much narrowed near the base; there are four basal foveæ, the external smaller than the central pair, the base appears to be transversely depressed. *Elytra* oval, widest near the middle; the basal depressions are large, the shoulders are raised, and the sutural region is indistinctly flattened.

Antennæ elongate, gradually thickened; second joint much longer than the visible part of the first; third very slightly longer than the fourth; 5 to 7 nearly alike, hardly longer than broad; eighth slightly larger than the preceding one; ninth and tenth transversely quadrate; eleventh large but not as long as the ninth and tenth taken together.

This most nearly resembles *S. brachycerus*; the antennæ, however, are not short, but, although this may prove to be a sexual character only, I, at present, think the two are distinct species.

Length $\frac{3}{4}$, breadth quite $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Hunua Range, Maketu. Three examples.

Scydmaenus insignis, sp. n.

Subovate, convex, rufous, head darker, the legs and antennæ reddish yellow, tarsi yellow; very sparingly clothed with slender, inconspicuous, pallid hairs.

Head, including the eyes, obviously wider than the front of the thorax, the middle flat and polished, and apparently without pubescence. *Thorax* a good deal longer than broad, rather wider at the base than it is in the middle; at each side there is a large impression which appears to be united to its fellow by a transverse groove, the basal region therefore seems to be constricted, there are no well-marked foveæ. *Elytra* oviform, widest near the middle, the shoulders so raised that the whole intervening space appears depressed; they are not distinctly punctured. *Legs* slender; *tibiæ* straight, the front pair with more distinct pubescence than the others.

Antennæ elongate, pubescent, the last four joints dilated; first joint scarcely at all shorter than the second; third rather more slender and shorter than the second, nearly twice as long as it is broad; fourth and fifth about equal, slightly longer than broad; sixth and seventh bead-like; eighth slightly longer than broad, about twice the size of the seventh, but not so broad as the ninth, which, though transverse, is not as short as the tenth, these joints rather loosely articulated; eleventh conical, longer but not broader than the tenth.

Maxillary palpi with the third joint large, straight outside, curvate inside; the fourth distinct, nearly as wide at the base as the apex of the third, acuminate.

This is an easily recognized species. The eyes are very large; the surface, owing to the very slender scanty pubescence, appears more polished or glossy than usual; and the basal antennal joint is longer than in its allies, though not elongated as in *Clidicus* and *Mastigus*. I have little doubt it will become the type of a new genus.

Length $\frac{5}{8}$, breadth quite $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Hunua Range, near Drury. A single specimen.

Group Colydiidæ.

PROTARPHIUS, gen. nov.

Body oblong, not elongate, transversely convex. *Eyes* rather small but prominent. *Antennæ* 11-articulate, their basal joint much hidden above; club large, abruptly 2-jointed, Terminal joint of *maxillary palpi* broad at the base, narrowed apically. *Tarsi* rather short and stout, setose below; second and third joints equally short, the first longer than the second, fourth rather longer than the preceding three. *Epipleuræ* broad, gradually narrowed posteriorly, linear at the extreme apex only. *Prosternum* widely and deeply incurved in front,

broadly, but not deeply, impressed near each side. *Antennal cavities* large at the point of insertion, the groove along the inner side of the eye rather narrow.

This genus may be placed near *Heterargus* and *Tarphius*. The eyes are larger than those of the former, the mentum is much smaller, all the coxæ are less widely separated, and the prosternum and epiplauræ differ.

Protarphius ruficornis, sp. n.

Oblong, convex, covered with greyish-yellow sappy matter, rufo-fuscous; antennæ, tarsi, and palpi yellowish red; legs infusate.

Head small, immersed nearly to the eyes, about half the width of the thorax, with a few small granules and fine yellow setæ, the prominences over the antennal insertion not extending laterally beyond the eyes. *Antennæ* short; first joint thick, only its extremity visible from above; second stout, hardly longer than broad; 3 to 9 slender, third distinctly longer than fourth, 5 to 9 bead-like, the ninth scarcely larger than the eighth; club pubescent, large and compact, its basal joint large and transverse, thrice the breadth of the ninth, the terminal slightly longer than the basal one, but hardly as broad as that is. *Thorax* transverse, its sides somewhat explanate, but little curved, not serrate, abruptly contracted or notched close to the base; apex medially rounded, with a sinuosity inside each of the obtuse angles; the surface uneven, with five impressions and intervening elevations, its sculpture granular. *Elytra* oblong, of the same width as the thorax, the apical portion narrowed and nearly vertical; on each elytron there is a moderately elongate basal elevation, in line with this there are two nodosities, the larger one is on the top of the apical declivity, there is another series near the side; between the suture and the side there are four series of closely-placed punctures, the interstices are more or less transversely rugose. *Legs* rather short; *tibiæ* but little curved, with fine yellow setæ, like those on the body.

Underside rather plane, rufo-fuscous, with granular sculpture and fine setæ. *Abdomen* with deep broad sutures. The side of the *prosternum* bears five or six denticles which are not visible above.

Length $\frac{7}{8}$, breadth nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Mount Pirongia. Two examples, Dec. 1892.

Obs. No. 1167 may be placed in this genus; the tarsi, however, are more elongate and slender, and the eyes are larger and more prominent.

Protarphius indentatus, sp. n.

Oblong, convex, fuscous, covered with sappy matter; tarsi and antennæ red, club piceous.

Head with granular sculpture, somewhat piceous. *Antennæ* short, first joint but little exposed, ninth transverse and only slightly broader than the eighth; club large, its apical joint about as broad but rather longer than the basal one. *Thorax* transverse, abruptly contracted close to the base, each side with two small indentations near the middle; the middle of the disk is longitudinally depressed, at each side of this depression there are three elevations, the hindermost is the largest, the rest of the surface is somewhat uneven. *Elytra* with three nodiform elevations on the third interstices, one near the base and one on the summit of the posterior declivity; there are three others in a row, near the side, all placed behind the middle; the serial punctures are close but not very coarse.

This does not agree exactly with the typical species, but I see no other place for it. The eyes are large and prominent, the tarsi are elongate and slender, the sides of the thorax are feebly indented, the antennal cavities are less expanded in front of the eyes, and the epipleuræ are more attenuated posteriorly. It cannot be referred to *Tarphius* or any of its allies, but I do not think it necessary to make another genus for it at present.

Length $1\frac{3}{8}$, breadth $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

Taranaki. Two, found near Stratford several years ago.

CICONISSUS, gen. nov.

Body moderately narrow, transversely convex, finely and sparsely setose, without nodiform elevations. *Head* immersed up to the eyes; antennal prominences large, covering all but the extremity of the basal antennal joint. *Labrum* subquadrate. *Eyes* small.

Antennæ 11-articulate, of moderate length, and inserted just in front of the eyes, with the club abruptly two-jointed. *Thorax* evenly convex, sloping downwards in front; its base rounded towards the sides, so as to leave a gap between the hind angles and the shoulders; the apex obtusely rounded in the middle, with a slight notch behind each eye, the angles not projecting.

Scutellum small, usually hidden. *Elytra* longer than the thorax, not wider; shoulders rounded; they are narrowed but not abruptly declivous behind. *Legs* stout, rather short. *Tibiæ* unarmed, narrowed towards the extremity. *Tarsi*

short and thick, setose below; basal joint short, not exceeding the second in length apparently; third short.

Prosternum rather flat, truncate in front, without antennal cavities. *Front coxæ* small, rather close to each other; the middle pair more distant; the posterior distinctly but not widely separated. *Metasternum* moderate. *Abdomen* plane; first segment about as long as the metasternum, second and third nearly equal, the sutures rather deep and straight. *Epipleuræ* broad near the base, becoming narrow, but not linear, behind.

Differs from *Coxelus* and its allies by the absence of the usual subocular antennal grooves, and from the series of which *Epistranus* is the type by the complete absence of prosternal cavities for the accommodation of the antennæ. The coxæ are more approximate than in *Coxelus*, there are no oral setæ, and the tarsi are different.

Ciconissus granifer, sp. n.

Subcylindrical, obscure red, tarsi rather paler; sparingly clothed with erect, hair-like, pale setæ.

Head depressed behind, with a transverse row of granules.

Antennæ reddish; second joint about as long as the first, as seen from below, narrowed towards its base; third rather shorter than second, only about half its breadth; 5 to 9 bead-like, ninth transverse, slightly broader than eighth; tenth very broad; eleventh somewhat rounded, nearly as large as the preceding one. *Thorax* rather broader than long, not at all short, its sides rounded, with eight or nine denticles on each; on the disk there are four longitudinal series of small tubercles or granules, beyond these the sculpture is less regular, and, near the sides, the granules are transformed into denticles. *Elytra* (conjunctly) with about twelve rows of granules, the lateral margin denticulate. *Legs* with fine setæ similar to those on the tarsi.

Underside fusco-rufous, nearly plane, finely and sparingly setose, with small granules, the four basal segments of the abdomen nearly smooth.

In its natural state it is covered with greyish sappy matter; this, however, does not obliterate the rows of granules, but the true marginal sculpture is not seen until the insect has been cleaned; when this has been done, the sides exhibit outstanding denticles.

There is no indigenous species at all like this one.

Length $\frac{7}{8}$, breadth $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Mount Pirongia. Seven individuals, Dec. 1892.

Epistranus hirtalis, sp. n.

Body transversely convex, much narrowed medially, slightly shining, obscure chestnut-red; legs and antennæ red, tarsi paler.

Head with some small granules. *Antennæ* sparsely pubescent, club more distinctly; first joint but little visible from above, second thick, cylindric, nearly twice as long as broad, third nearly twice the length of the following one; joints 4 to 7 small, eighth and ninth transverse, tenth very broad, eleventh about as broad, rounded. *Thorax* about as long as broad, greatly narrowed near the base, widest near the middle; it is covered with tubercles, these are larger near the middle than elsewhere, at the sides they cause the margins to appear denticulate; along the middle of the disk there is a smooth linear space, between the middle and the apex there seems to be a transverse depression, owing to the tubercles being nearly absent there; each tubercle bears about six short fine yellow setæ, and from the centre of these there arises an erect elongate fulvous hair. *Elytra* rather longer, but not broader, than the thorax, the shoulders rounded, the sides a little curved and denticulate; they bear regular series of tubercles, about six in each row; between the tubercles there seem to be coarse punctures; on the posterior declivity there are about four series, and as these are much smaller than the tubercles on the dorsum, the interstices appear broad and smooth; their clothing is like that of the thorax. *Tibiæ* densely ciliate with yellow setæ; on the anterior above the middle the setæ are most conspicuous.

Underside rufescent, sparsely setose. *Prosternum* deeply and broadly concave at each side from the front angles to the femora; from each coxa there extends forwards a curved row of tubercles, five or six in each, along the middle in front there are some smaller ones, the intervening space appears depressed. Between the middle *coxæ* there is a large deep cavity, and just behind this there are two foveæ. The *meta-sternum* is deeply transversely depressed behind; the space between the posterior *coxæ* is broadly raised, a cavity behind this is limited by raised borders. The sides of the basal segment of the *abdomen* are depressed; the second has a curved elevation across it, but behind it is much depressed; the next two have very broad deep sutures; the fifth is rather flat and as long as the preceding two.

This cannot be *E. Lawsoni*, Sharp, which has short setæ above. It is near *E. valens*, but it has a considerably larger terminal joint to the antennæ. The clothing of the tubercles is remarkable. The specimen described above has been

denuded with the point of a needle; it was covered with greyish sappy matter.

Length 1, breadth $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Mount Pirongia. Two specimens were obtained in December 1892.

ARCHÆOGLENES, gen. nov.

Body glabrous, moderately transversely convex, sub-cylindric. *Head* immersed nearly to the eyes, without lateral prominences; the margins, however, are a little thickened and form an obtuse curve across the forehead. *Labrum* subquadrate. *Mandibles* bifid at apex. *Maxillary palpi* short, with broadly oval terminal joints. *Eyes* free, convex, rather large, with coarse facets. *Antennæ* very short, 10-articulate, inserted below the edge of the forehead; *club* abruptly biarticulate. *Thorax* broader than long, with simple lateral margins; base and apex subtruncate, the anterior angles obtuse and but little projecting, the posterior rectangular. *Scutellum* short. *Elytra* slightly broader than the thorax at the base, closely applied thereto. *Legs* moderately elongate; front femora grooved underneath, the grooves with carinate edges; *tibiæ* laterally compressed, straight, minutely spinose at the extremity, their outer angles not rounded off. *Tarsi* narrow, their first joint only slightly longer than the second, fourth not longer than the preceding three; claws small but thick.

Underside along the middle on a rather higher plane than the sides. *Head* large, the portion in front of the antennal insertion very short; the subocular furrows broad, directed outwards behind. *Prosternum* rather short, almost truncate in front, the upper and outer portions (thoracic anterior angles) obtusely prolonged, smooth, and deeply excavate. In repose the *antenna* extends backwards along the inner side of the eye, it is then bent outwards, and the club fits into the cavity under the anterior angle of the thorax. *Front coxæ* moderately distant, the intervening process with obtusely raised side borders; the posterior are not more widely separated than the intermediate. *Mesosternum* not abbreviated. *Metasternum* simple, rather shorter than the abdomen. *Epipleuræ* broad, with sharply defined edges; they are not narrowed until they reach the apex, even there they are not linear. *Abdomen* composed of five nearly equal segments, considerably narrowed posteriorly, the last two sutures broad and deep; the suture between the two basal segments, owing to the coarse rugose sculpture, is ill-defined.

The bald surface, ten-jointed antennæ, grooved femora, and the remarkable antennal cavities render the recognition of this genus easy. It should be placed near *Chorasus*, from which, however, it is quite distinct.

Archæoglenes costipennis, sp. n.

Ochraceous, slightly nitid, the base and sides of the thorax darker; the anterior angles, however, are paler and semi-transparent.

Head with coarse shallow punctures, not quite as wide as the front of the thorax. *Antennæ* with short pubescence; second joint quadrate, stout, longer than the exposed part of the first; joints 3 to 8 of equal thickness, transverse, third slightly longer than the following one, ninth very short and broad, tenth obtusely rounded, as broad as the ninth but nearly twice its length. *Thorax* moderately convex, somewhat raised, smooth, and glossy in front of the base; the punctures before the smooth part are rather coarser and more distant from one another than those near the sides; the marginal channels are well-marked, the lateral margins are rather thick, entire, and not much rounded, so that the front and base are of about equal breadth; along the base there is a distinct transverse depression, with a fovea in the middle. *Elytra* oblong; the side margins near the shoulders are somewhat explanate, the apical margins are well-developed; they are striate-punctate, the suture is slightly raised, outside the third row of punctures on each elytron there is a distinct costa, the interstices beyond this are more or less elevated, the alternate ones most distinctly, so that there seem to be three costæ on each. *Tibiæ* with fine setæ only; their external apical angle appears to be as distinct as the inner one.

Underside pale brown, more or less coarsely punctured, the epipleuræ with two series of punctures.

Length $\frac{7}{8}$, breadth $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Mount Pirongia, one, December 1892; Hunua Range, one, 1890.

Near Whangarei Harbour I found a specimen about fifteen years ago; but as it was difficult to manipulate, I thought it better to defer its description until other examples could be obtained. It lives on the ground amongst decaying leaves.

Group *Lathridiidæ*.

Corticaria terricola, sp. n.

Ovate, broad, somewhat convex, slightly nitid; nearly

black, the basal half of the elytra testaceous; tarsi and antennæ fuscous; sparingly clothed with short and elongate, mostly erect, pallid hairs.

Head broad, closely and rugosely sculptured. *Eyes* large and prominent. *Antennæ* with slender outstanding hairs, first joint stouter than second, 3 to 8 filiform; club laxly articulated. *Thorax* hardly as long as broad, rounded laterally, more narrowed in front than behind; rather closely punctured, with two small impressions on the disk, one behind the other, and one at each side; there is no distinct transverse basal depression. *Elytra* ample, their sides hardly at all rounded, broader at the base than the thorax; they are slightly impressed before the middle and are closely and moderately coarsely punctured. *Legs* slender; tarsi narrow, their terminal joint about the length of the preceding two, claws appendiculate at the base.

The large rotundate eyes, together with the sculpture and coloration, distinguish this species.

Length $\frac{5}{8}$, breadth $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Ligar's Bush, Papakura. One example.

Group *Byrrhidæ*.

Pedilophorus lævipennis, sp. n.

Oviform, convex; shining, æneo-piceous, head and thorax slightly rufescent; tibiæ red, but with pitchy outer edges, tarsi testaceous, antennæ pale obscure red.

Head distinctly but not deeply and not coarsely punctured. *Thorax* narrowed anteriorly, its sides nearly straight, its surface with moderately fine and not closely placed punctures. *Scutellum* minute, longer than broad. *Elytra* nearly smooth, with very few minute indistinct punctures and some irregular but hardly perceptible longitudinal striæ. *Femora* rather slender and compressed. *Front tibiæ* slightly curved externally, with very shallow tarsal impressions.

Metasternum rather flat, very finely and distantly punctate; it is a little raised and truncate between the middle coxæ. *Abdomen* with minute sculpture and pubescence.

The scutellum differs from that of *Morychus coruscans*, Pascoe, and the sculpture and appearance differ.

Length $1\frac{3}{4}$, breadth 1 line.

Mount Pirongia. One, December 1892.

Pedilophorus tibialis, sp. n.

Glossy, cupreo-æneous, rufescent; legs red, antennæ obscure red, tarsi testaceous.

Head distinctly punctured, very closely so near the sides. *Thorax* very finely and not at all closely punctured. *Scutellum* small, triangular. *Elytra* finely sculptured, coriaceous. *Front tibiæ* widely dilated and curved externally, the tarsal impressions broad, shallow, and ill-defined, consisting only of a flattening along the front face. *Antennæ* rather short and stout, joints 3 to 5 only moderately slender, third longest, sixth obconical, broader and evidently shorter than the fifth; 7 to 10 rather compact and broad, eleventh large, nearly the length of the preceding two.

This, there can be no doubt, is a distinct species.

Length $1\frac{3}{4}$, breadth quite $\frac{1}{3}$ line.

Dyer's Pass, near Christchurch. One, damaged, found by Mr. H. Suter.

Pedilophorus puncticeps, sp. n.

Shining, head æneo-rufous, thorax and elytra æneous; legs red, tarsi, palpi, and antennæ paler.

Head coarsely and rather closely punctured. *Thorax* distinctly and rather closely, but not as coarsely or closely punctured as the head. *Scutellum* small, triangular. *Elytra* coriaceous. *Anterior tibiæ* broadly grooved and somewhat curved. *Antennæ* rather slender; sixth joint short, yet obviously longer than broad, the last five enlarged.

Mr. Pascoe describes the head of *Morychus coruscans* as being "leviter subconfertim punctato," the scutellum "transversim triangulari," and the thorax "subtilissime punctatus;" it is evident therefore that *P. puncticeps* is quite dissimilar.

Length $2\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Hunua Range, Clevedon. My specimen was sent by Mr. George Campbell Munro.

Pedilophorus picipes, sp. n.

Æneo-piceous, legs and antennæ rufo-piceous; it bears some minute grey hairs.

Head closely and moderately coarsely punctured near the sides, quite distinctly on the middle. *Thorax* slightly but obtusely lobate medially at the base, with rather shallow but quite distinct though not close punctures. *Scutellum* small, triangular. *Elytra* minutely and irregularly punctured, coriaceous. *Antennæ* with the last six joints gradually

dilated. *Front tibiæ* nearly straight, their grooves deep, with sharp edges.

This does not agree very well with the description of *Morychus coruscans*. The tibiæ are unlike those of the preceding species.

Length $2\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $1\frac{3}{8}$ lines.

Midhirst, Taranaki. One, found several years ago by myself.

Pedilophorus creperus, sp. n.

Shining, pitchy black; legs dark red, antennæ and tarsi obscure yellowish red.

Head rather closely and moderately coarsely punctured all over. *Thorax* distinctly, almost as closely but not as coarsely sculptured as the head. *Scutellum* triangular. *Elytra* finely and distantly punctured, subcoriaceous, and studded with minute greyish hairs. *Front tibiæ* straight, not at all deeply grooved.

The appearance of this form is very different from any of the New-Zealand species.

Length $1\frac{1}{3}$, breadth nearly $1\frac{1}{8}$ line.

Dyer's Pass. One individual, found by Mr. H. Suter.

Pedilophorus probus, sp. n.

Glossy, bluish green, slightly rufescent; legs rufo-piceous, the tarsi, palpi, and antennæ obscure reddish; sparingly clothed with minute greyish hairs.

Head distinctly and closely punctured near the sides and base, more distantly and coarsely in front, with two smooth spots on the middle. *Thorax* moderately closely, rather finely, but quite distinctly punctured. *Scutellum* triangular, not at all transverse. *Elytra* more finely sculptured than the thorax, slightly coriaceous. *Front tibiæ* a little dilated and curved outwardly below the middle, with rather broad tarsal furrows. *Antennæ* of moderate length; first joint pitchy, joints 7 to 11 gradually dilated, ninth and tenth strongly transverse.

The sculpture of the head is unlike that of the preceding species.

Length $2\frac{1}{8}$, breadth $1\frac{3}{8}$ lines.

Taierei, Otago.

I am indebted to Mr. S. W. Fulton for my specimen, which I had set aside as a varietal form of *Morychus coruscans*. It was found about ten years ago.

Obs. I have not had an opportunity of comparing many examples of the European species, so that it is difficult to estimate the exact value that may be attached to the differences in sculpture and coloration presented by the New-Zealand species or varieties; at any rate they seem distinct from one another so far as superficial appearance goes, and I feel sure that considerable disparities will be apparent on the lower surface when more material is available for careful comparison. They are of very similar outline, and the third joint of the tarsi is prolonged below the fifth in the shape of a large membrane. The following are congeneric:—

P. coruscans, Pascoe.

P. gemmeus, Broun.

P. letus, Broun.

Morychus granulatus, sp. n.

Convex, very broadly oval, slightly shining; piceous, legs red, tarsi and antennæ yellowish; the clothing consists of erect infusate setæ.

Head finely and moderately closely punctured. *Thorax* strongly transverse, about twice as broad as it is long, very much narrowed anteriorly, base truncate; its surface with fine and rather close granular sculpture; a considerable space near each front angle is much depressed. *Scutellum* obsolete. *Elytra* broadest at the base, attenuated posteriorly, slightly uneven, the suture a little raised behind; their sculpture resembles that of the thorax. *Tibiæ* fringed with short moderately coarse setæ; the anterior nearly straight, abruptly obliquely narrowed towards the apex, with tarsal furrows; the intermediate slightly curved. *Tarsi* finely setose, their third joint prolonged below the small fourth, with apparently a very short membranous appendage. *Antennæ* with red, stout, cylindric basal joint, second conical, 3 to 5 slender, decreasing in length, sixth slightly broader and shorter than fifth, seventh and eighth broader, ninth and tenth subquadrate, eleventh conical, about as long as the preceding two.

Underside piceous, rather densely covered with decumbent tawny hairs: prosternum thickly ciliate in front, its sides hollowed out for about two thirds of their whole area; its central piece does not extend laterally beyond the coxæ, its process is flat and curved behind. *Mesosternum* with a deep semicircular cavity in front. *Middle coxæ* widely separated, the intervening suture straight. *Epiplauræ* broad and

pubescent in line with the metasternum, but abruptly narrowed behind it, smooth and depressed in front. *Metasternum* with a transverse lateral groove at each side; this groove has raised borders. *Abdomen* with a smooth depressed space at the base for the hind legs. *Femora* grooved below. *Tibiæ* smooth inside. *Palpi* with subacuminate terminal joints.

The short thorax, which is much depressed towards the acute front angles, the differently formed tibiæ, the peculiar sculpture, and densely clothed under surface distinguish this from *M. setarius*.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 1 line.

Ligar's Bush, Papakura. One example.

Obs. Nos. 431, 434, 1171, and 1608 are allied species. They may remain in the genus *Morychus* at present.

Liochoria sternalis, sp. n.

Convex, very broadly oval, shining, glabrous, black or piceous; the legs and basal joint of the antennæ red, remaining joints of these latter, the tarsi, and the palpi yellowish.

Head moderately closely and coarsely punctured near the eyes, distantly on the middle, the forehead rounded. *Thorax* transverse, narrowed anteriorly, its sides straight and finely margined; its punctuation rather fine and irregular, not at all close, the sides almost smooth. *Scutellum* invisible. *Elytra* less distinctly punctured than the thorax, the sides and apex almost smooth. *Legs* with fine short brassy setæ; *front tibiæ* very slightly curved, feebly grooved along the outer (not the front) face; the intermediate strongly arcuate externally. *Tarsi* with an elongate membranous appendage extending below the fifth joint.

Underside piceous, with some depressed yellow hairs; the metasternum with shallow distant punctures; the abdomen finely and closely punctured.

Prosternum very short, so that there is only a small space in front of the anterior coxæ; its flanks curved towards the sides in front, so that the anterior angles appear obtuse.

In No. 2363 the flanks of the prosternum are less curved in front, so that the front angles are acute or very nearly so, and the space before the coxæ is smooth and a good deal longer.

Length $1\frac{7}{8}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Ligar's Bush. Two specimens.

Obs. Nos. 435, 1170, 1364, 1609, 2363, and this species should be associated with No. 436 under the name *Liochoria*;

but as I have not seen *Liochoria Huttoni*, I cannot state whether the sternal structure differs from that of the species I now locate in the same genus. These five species evidently form one natural group.

CYTISSUS, gen. nov.

Facies resembling the setose species of *Morychus*. *Antennæ* short, first joint large, cylindric, second quite half the length of the first, narrowed apically, third elongate and slender, fourth slender, shorter than third, fifth broader, subquadrate; *club* elongate, oblong, about as long as joints 3 to 5 taken together, compact, very indistinctly articulated, but, so far as I can see, composed of two nearly equal joints.

The antennæ, therefore, seem to have but seven joints, a character which of itself is sufficient in this group for generic separation.

Cytilissus claviger, sp. n.

Convex, broadly oval or subrotundate; with numerous erect, elongate, slender, cinereous setæ or hairs; piceous, slightly shining, the tibiæ and first joint of the antennæ red, tarsi and palpi yellow.

Head finely and distantly punctured. *Eyes* distinctly faceted. *Thorax* strongly transverse, narrowed anteriorly, sides straight, base and apex truncate, its angles acute; its surface very finely but not closely punctured. *Scutellum* invisible. *Elytra* distantly and very finely punctured. *Legs* with fine setæ; anterior tibiæ grooved along the outside, the middle pair only a little curved externally. *Tarsi* moderate, the third joint with a thin well-developed membranous appendage. *Palpi* thick, obtuse at the extremity.

Underside pitchy, punctate, with pale longish hairs.

Length $1\frac{1}{8}$, breadth $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Mount Pirongia. I regret having been unable to find more than one of this interesting species.

[To be continued.]

XXIX.—*On an Abnormal Specimen of Antedon rosacea*. By HERBERT C. CHADWICK (from the Zoological Laboratory of the Owens College).

[Plate VIII.]

THREE months ago, while selecting specimens of *Antedon rosacea* for serial section-cutting from a number which had